Exhibit 2

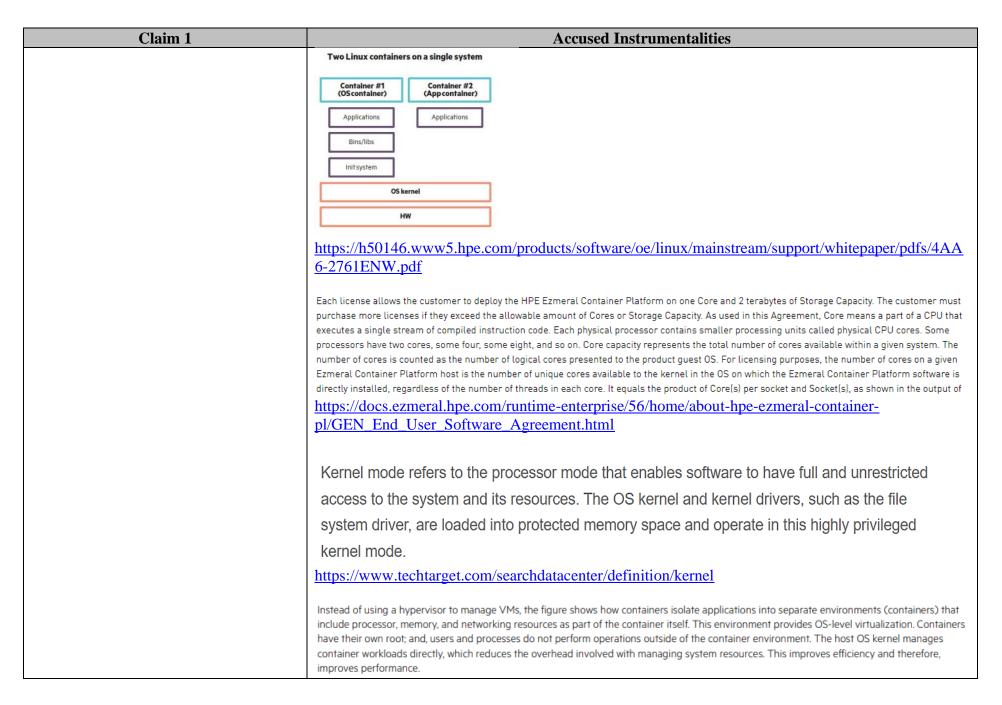
U.S. Patent No. 7,519,814 vs. HPE

Accused Instrumentalities: HPE's Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the asserted patent.

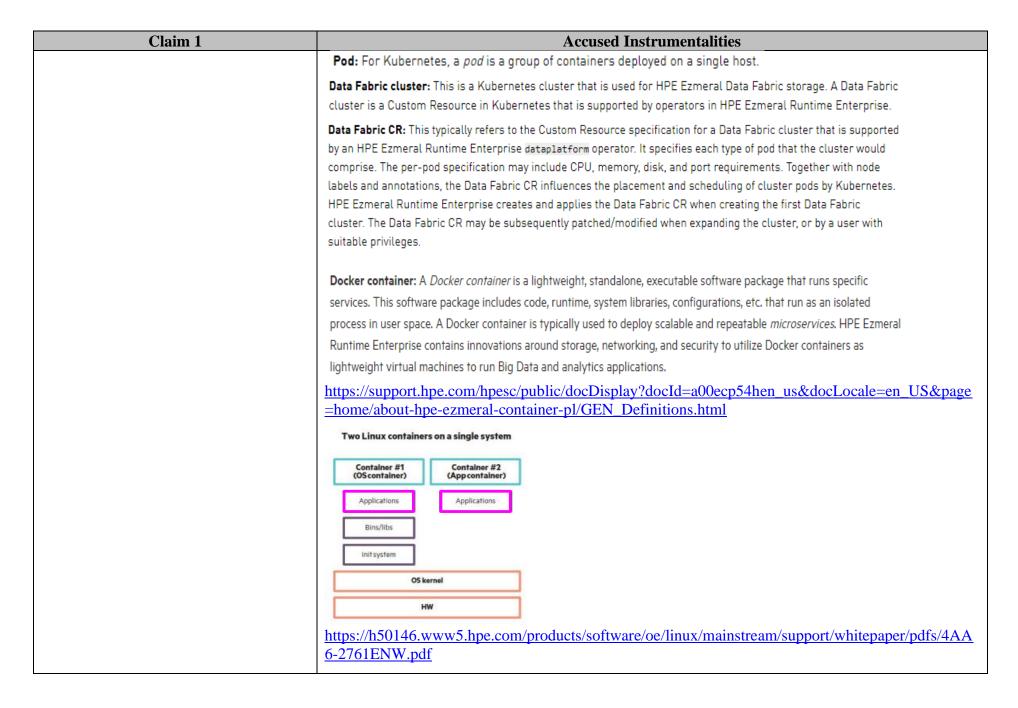
Claim 1

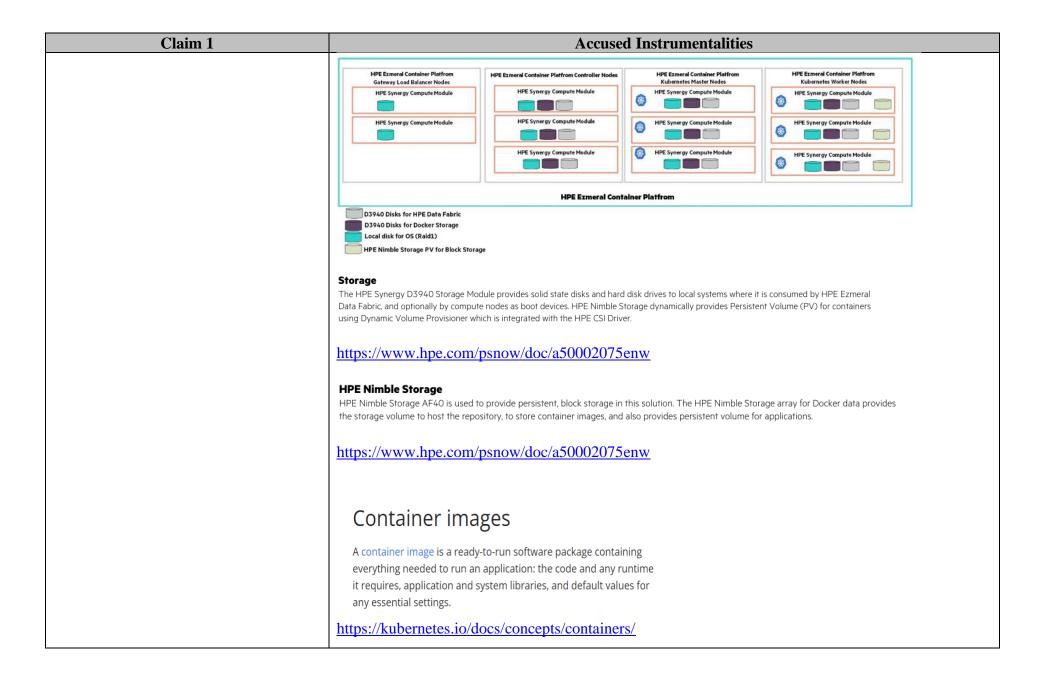
Claim 1 **Accused Instrumentalities** [1pre] 1. In a system having a plurality of To the extent the preamble is limiting, HPE practices, through the Accused Instrumentalities, in a system having a plurality of servers with operating systems that differ, operating in disparate servers with operating systems that differ, operating in disparate computing computing environments, wherein each server includes a processor and an operating system including environments, wherein each server a kernel a set of associated local system files compatible with the processor, a method of providing at includes a processor and an operating least some of the servers in the system with secure, executable, applications related to a service, system including a kernel a set of wherein the applications are executed in a secure environment, wherein the applications each include associated local system files compatible an object executable by at least some of the different operating systems for performing a task related with the processor, a method of providing to the service, as claimed. at least some of the servers in the system See claim limitations below. with secure, executable, applications related to a service, wherein the See also, e.g.: applications are executed in a secure HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise is an enterprise-grade container orchestration platform that is designed for the containerization environment, wherein the applications of both cloud-native and non-cloud-native monolithic applications with persistent data. It deploys 100% open-source Kubernetes each include an object executable by at for orchestration, provides a state-of-the-art file system and data fabric for persistent container storage, and provides enterprises least some of the different operating with the ability to deploy non-cloud-native AI and Analytics workloads in containers. Enterprises can now easily extend the agility and efficiency benefits of containers to more of their enterprise applications—running on either bare-metal or virtualized systems for performing a task related to infrastructure, on-premises, in multiple clouds, or at the edge. the service, the method comprising: https://www.hpe.com/psnow/doc/a50004264enw.pdf?jumpid=in_pdp-psnow-qs The offering formerly known as the HPE Ezmeral Container Platform is really focused on a lot more than just containers, and it provides businesses with more than just container orchestration software. The name change to HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise reflects the fact that this is not just a solution for container platform orchestration. This platform offers an incredible wealth of capabilities and features you can use to modernize, deploy, monitor, and manage your applications. https://community.hpe.com/t5/hpe-ezmeral-uncut/hpe-ezmeral-container-platform-is-now-hpeezmeral-runtime/ba-p/7151720

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities				
	different operating systems, hardwar	e, networks, storage s	ystems and security		perating system – the container can run on ans that any environment is compatible, so
	developers don't need to re-write app				
	https://www.hpe.com/us/en/w	<u>/hat-is/caas.htm</u>	<u>l</u>		
	With HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterpr running on HPE Synergy or HPE Pr servers, enterprises can extend the and efficiency benefits of containers of their enterprise applications—rur either bare metal or virtualized infra either on-premises, in multiple publ or at the edge. https://www.hpe.com/psnow/	oLiant agility s to more nning on astructure, ic clouds,			
		HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise Essentials	HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise	HPE Ezmeral MLOps	
	Operating Systems (OS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	RHEL OS	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	SLES OS	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	https://www.hpe.com/psnow/	doc/a50004264	enw.pdf?jump	<u>id=in_pdp-ps</u>	now-qs
	Standard Features • Leverages portability of contain https://www.hpe.com/psnow/	,			, ,



Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities		
	Two Linux containers on a single system Container #1 (Oscontainer) Applications Applications Applications Applications Applications Applications Applications Applications Minty system Applications Dose container: A Docker container is a lightweight, standalone, executable software package that runs specific services. This software package includes code, runtime, system libraries, configurations, etc. that run as an isolated process in user space. A Docker container is typically used to deploy scalable and repeatable microservices. HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise contains innovations around storage, networking, and security to utilize Docker containers as lightweight virtual machines to run Big Data and analytics applications. https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp54hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page=home/about-hpe-ezmeral-container-pl/GEN_Definitions.html		
[1a] storing in memory accessible to at least some of the servers a plurality of secure containers of application software, each container comprising one or more of	The method practiced by HPE through the Accused Instrumentalities includes a step of storing in memory accessible to at least some of the servers a plurality of secure containers of application software, each container comprising one or more of the executable applications and a set of associated system files required to execute the one or more applications, for use with a local kernel		
the executable applications and a set of associated system files required to execute the one or more applications, for use with a local kernel residing permanently on one of the servers;	residing permanently on one of the servers. See, e.g.:		





Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	An application container is a stand-alone, all-in-one package for a software application.
	Containers include the application binaries, plus the software dependencies and the hardware
	requirements needed to run, all wrapped up into an independent, self-contained unit.
	https://developer.hpe.com/blog/kubernetes-application-containers-managing-containers-and-cluster-resour/
	Because each application container creates an isolated environment for its application, the
	resources allocated to it are the entire machine. Other copies of the same container are
	"unaware" of each other. https://developer.hpe.com/blog/kubernetes-application-containers-managing-containers-and-cluster-
	resour/
	OS agnostic – With an application and all its necessary files bundled into one unit – minus an operating system – the container can run on different operating systems, hardware, networks, storage systems and security policies. This means that any environment is compatible, so developers don't need to re-write applications for different servers.
	https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/caas.html
	6. Do Docker containers package up the entire OS and make it easier to deploy?
	Docker containers do not package up the OS. They package up the applications with everything that the application needs to run. The engine is installed on top of the OS running on a host. Containers share the OS kernel allowing a single host to run multiple containers.
	https://www.docker.com/blog/the-10-most-common-questions-it-admins-ask-about-docker/
	 Kubernetes namespaces have the following uses: Isolation: Teams, projects, and customers exist in their own environment within a cluster, and do not impact each other's work.
	https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp55hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page =reference/universal-concepts/Namespaces.html

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	Using containers isolates software and allows it to work independently across different operating systems, hardware, networks, storage systems, and security policies. It allows the container-based application to transition seamlessly through development, testing, and production environments. Because an operating system is not packed into the container, each container uses minimal computing resources, making it light and easy to install. https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/containers.html
[1b] wherein the set of associated system files are compatible with a local kernel of at least some of the plurality of different operating systems,	In the method practiced by HPE through the Accused Instrumentalities, the set of associated system files are compatible with a local kernel of at least some of the plurality of different operating systems. See, e.g.:
	Docker container: A Docker container is a lightweight, standalone, executable software package that runs specific services. This software package includes code, runtime, system libraries, configurations, etc. that run as an isolated process in user space. A Docker container is typically used to deploy scalable and repeatable microservices. HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise contains innovations around storage, networking, and security to utilize Docker containers as lightweight virtual machines to run Big Data and analytics applications. https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp54hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page
	 OS agnostic – With an application and all its necessary files bundled into one unit – minus an operating system – the container can run on different operating systems, hardware, networks, storage systems and security policies. This means that any environment is compatible, so developers don't need to re-write applications for different servers. https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/caas.html

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities	
	Two Linux containers on a single system Container #1 (OScontainer) Applications Applications Bins/libs Init system OS kernel HW https://h50146.www5.hpe.com/products/software/oe/linux/mainstream/support/whitepaper/pdfs/4AA 6-2761ENW.pdf	
[1c] the containers of application software excluding a kernel,	* * * *	

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	Containers and VMs perform somewhat similar functions in that they provide virtualized environments in which software applications can run separately from the rest of the system. But these technologies are very different and are used in different situations. Each virtual machine runs both an OS and the application, while containers share a single OS via a kernel, making them more lightweight and portable.
	https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/containers.html
[1d] wherein some or all of the associated system files within a container stored in memory are utilized in place of the associated local system files that remain resident on the server,	In the method practiced by HPE through the Accused Instrumentalities, some or all of the associated system files within a container stored in memory are utilized in place of the associated local system files that remain resident on the server. See, e.g.:
	Docker container: A Docker container is a lightweight, standalone, executable software package that runs specific services. This software package includes code, runtime, system libraries, configurations, etc. that run as an isolated process in user space. A Docker container is typically used to deploy scalable and repeatable microservices. HPE Ezmeral Runtime Enterprise contains innovations around storage, networking, and security to utilize Docker containers as lightweight virtual machines to run Big Data and analytics applications. https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp54hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page=home/about-hpe-ezmeral-container-pl/GEN_Definitions.html An application container is a stand-alone, all-in-one package for a software application. Containers include the application binaries, plus the software dependencies and the hardware requirements needed to run, all wrapped up into an independent, self-contained unit. https://developer.hpe.com/blog/kubernetes-application-containers-managing-containers-and-cluster-resour/ * OS agnostic - With an application and all its necessary files bundled into one unit - minus an operating system - the container can run on different operating systems, hardware, networks, storage systems and security policies. This means that any environment is compatible, so developers don't need to re-write applications for different servers. https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/caas.html
[1e] wherein said associated system files utilized in place of the associated local system files are copies or modified copies of the associated local system files that remain resident on the server,	In the method practiced by HPE through the Accused Instrumentalities, said associated system files utilized in place of the associated local system files are copies or modified copies of the associated local system files that remain resident on the server. See, e.g.:

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	Docker container: A Docker container is a lightweight, standalone, executable software package that runs specific
	services. This software package includes code, runtime, system libraries, configurations, etc. that run as an isolated
	process in user space. A Docker container is typically used to deploy scalable and repeatable microservices. HPE Ezmeral
	Runtime Enterprise contains innovations around storage, networking, and security to utilize Docker containers as
	lightweight virtual machines to run Big Data and analytics applications.
	https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp54hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page =home/about-hpe-ezmeral-container-pl/GEN_Definitions.html
	COPY and ADD: These commands copy files and directories from your
	local filesystem into the Docker image. They are often used to include
	your application code, configuration files, and dependencies.
	https://medium.com/@swalperen3008/what-is-dockerize-and-dockerize-your-project-a-step-by-step-
	<u>guide-899c48a34df6</u>
	Container images
	A container image is a ready-to-run software package containing
	everything needed to run an application: the code and any runtime
	it requires, application and system libraries, and default values for any essential settings.
	https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/containers/
[1f] and wherein the application software cannot be shared between the plurality of secure containers of application software,	In the method practiced by HPE through the Accused Instrumentalities, the application software cannot be shared between the plurality of secure containers of application software.
	See, e.g.:
	Docker container: A Docker container is a lightweight, standalone, executable software package that runs specific
	services. This software package includes code, runtime, system libraries, configurations, etc. that run as an isolated
	process in user space. A Docker container is typically used to deploy scalable and repeatable microservices. HPE Ezmeral
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	=home/about-hpe-ezmeral-container-pl/GEN_Definitions.html
	Kubernetes namespaces have the following uses:
	 Isolation: Teams, projects, and customers exist in their own environment within a cluster, and do not impact each other's work.
	https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp55hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page
	=reference/universal-concepts/Namespaces.html
	Because each application container creates an isolated environment for its application, the
	resources allocated to it are the entire machine. Other copies of the same container are "unaware" of each other.
	https://developer.hpe.com/blog/kubernetes-application-containers-managing-containers-and-cluster-
	resour/
[1g] and wherein each of the containers	In the method practiced by HPE through the Accused Instrumentalities, each of the containers has a
has a unique root file system that is	unique root file system that is different from an operating system's root file system.
different from an operating system's root file system.	See, e.g.:
The system.	Using containers isolates software and allows it to work independently agrees different
	Using containers isolates software and allows it to work independently across different
	operating systems, hardware, networks, storage systems, and security policies. It allows
	the container-based application to transition seamlessly through development, testing,
	and production environments. Because an operating system is not packed into the
	container, each container uses minimal computing resources, making it light and easy to
	install.
	https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/containers.html
	Node storage: Node storage is storage space available for backing the root file systems of containers. Each HPE Ezmeral
	Runtime Enterprise host contributes node storage space that is used by the virtual nodes (Docker containers) assigned to
	that host. The Platform Administrator may optionally specify a quota limiting how much node storage a tenant's virtual
	nodes may consume.
	https://support.hpe.com/hpesc/public/docDisplay?docId=a00ecp54hen_us&docLocale=en_US&page =home/about-hpe-ezmeral-container-pl/GEN_Definitions.html
	-nome/acourt ape-ezhierar-contamer-p# OET-Definitions.num